

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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NEW ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT, RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

The first meeting of the campaign will be held in Dodd's Hall on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City.

Major Pangborn is one of the most interesting speakers in the State, and we urge every Republican in the Township to attend this meeting.

In another column we print a letter from the Rev. Dr. C. E. Knox, in which he states his intention of writing a history of Bloomfield and Montclair, and also of lecturing on the same subject. Dr. Knox asks for authentic information on matters pertaining to early Bloomfield. Any of our readers who possess information or material which will aid Dr. Knox will confer a favor by communicating with him.

We publish this week an interesting narrative of the life of Mr. William R. Lyon from the pen of one who had full opportunity to acquaint himself with the particulars there furnished. This record of a long and useful career will be read with sincere pleasure by those who enjoyed Mr. Lyon's acquaintance during his residence in Bloomfield, and will add to the respect everywhere felt for his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

The *New York Independent*, formerly a Cleveland organ, comes out this week with an editorial in which they express their abhorrence of his character, and their determination not to condone his offense. They pronounce in no doubtful terms their conviction that his election would be a national disgrace, and that his candidacy will prove the death blow to his party next November.

The position now taken by them will receive the warm approval of their readers, many of whom have been sorely perplexed to understand how any paper which pretended to be clean could palliate the offenses of which Grover Cleveland stands convicted.

Benjamin F. Butler.

General Butler has published his letter of acceptance of the various nominations tendered him as candidate for the Presidency. As was to be expected, he treats the whole country as his constituents, and invites the disaffected of every sort to fall into line under his banner.

He abuses Republicans and Democrats with equal impartiality, and represents himself as the only true and original Moses who is able to lead the people to the promised land. His promises of reform in the event of his election are in strange contrast with the course pursued by him as Governor of Massachusetts, but he evidently hopes that the past will be forgotten and forgiven. His advice to his followers to fuse and combine with the weaker party in all the States indicates his indifference as to the methods by which his success is to be gained, but it also indicates that calculating shrewdness by which he hopes to make himself formidable as an aspirant for the regular Democratic nomination in 1888.

The fact that Butler is in the field cannot fail to weaken Cleveland in several of the close States, but that will in part be compensated for by the fact that the bulk of the votes cast for St. John will come from the Republicans. It is odd that the Prohibitionists should choose this method of aiding to defeat their friends, the Republicans, but it is entirely in harmony with that complacency which singleness of purpose seems to inspire in those who care for nothing else.

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance was published immediately after Butler's appeared, which gives rise to the opinion

that he was afraid Butler might assail him if his views were known in advance. This fear was quite needless, for neither Butler nor any other candidate could find much to assail in the letter of Grover Cleveland.

Its single merit is its brevity, but when we remember how little is known of Governor Cleveland's opinions on any of the great questions which are the issues of the campaign, we think it would have been as well for him to have taken the space necessary for the purpose of informing the country what might be expected of him in the event of his election.

Upon the tariff he is silent, which seems to indicate that he desires to run as a protectionist in the East and as a free trader in the West, a combination which cannot fail to weaken him in both sections of the country.

The letter is absolutely insignificant as a campaign document, and will be of no use to the Democrats in securing votes; unless Mr. Hendricks can furnish them with some strong meat in his letter, that hungry party will be in danger of starvation for lack of ideas as well as principles.

The Democrats should have taken Butler, who is one of them from his head to his foot, and then gone in on the cry of "anything to beat Blaine."

They might yet withdraw Cleveland and Hendricks, and substitute Butler and St. John. Such a ticket would, in its separate parts, contain both brains and principles, and that is a combination which the Democratic party has never yet presented to the voters of the United States.

A Useful Library.

In the City of Worcester, a dozen years ago, there existed a fine reference library, which was little used. About that time an important change was introduced into its methods. Whoever desired, was encouraged to ask questions of the librarian, which were promptly and fully answered. However trivial the matters proposed, no pains were spared in the search for authorities, which were quickly spread before the questioner in sometimes overwhelming numbers. "Should a visitor casually express the wonder whether Nebuchadnezzar used a toothbrush, or Alexander the Great parted his hair in the middle, it would go well with him if he did not quickly find the whole library force in a commotion like a disturbed ant hill. Should he slip out with the problem unsolved, he will invariably receive a communication next day, full of the most erudite and minute information." Clergymen were liable to find their statements contradicted by those who have applied to the City Librarian for information.

Other changes soon followed. Teachers in the schools were invited to bring their classes to the library. Books were placed before them to illustrate every branch of study. Was it geography? Volumes upon the history, productions, physical character, and other features of the country under discussion were placed before them. Photographs and pictures were also shown depicting the scenery, animals and vegetation of the different countries and streets of cities. History and literature were illustrated with equal fullness. As a result scholars and teachers alike have become interested. Whole classes spend from one to two hours each week studying the special subjects assigned to them at school. The reading-room is filled with pupils, eagerly reading various historical works. More than 700 volumes are daily in use in the school buildings. Of the scholars of a single class fourteen are reported as reading through "The House of the Seven Gables," ten "Mosses From an Old Manse," and fifteen "The Marble Faun," in connection with their recitations on Hawthorne. "A pupil told her teacher that she was discouraged by her library work, because she found that historians made conflicting statements. It was a discovery that opened the way for independence of thought, which is the aim of all true teaching to produce, and an emphatic testimony that the method here pursued is evidently securing it. These children are rapidly learning to think, and it is need not be said, are keenly interested in their school." The above facts we gather from an article in the *Congregationalist* of July 17th, by Rev. Henry A. Stimson, of Worcester.

The whole account is well worth careful study. It illustrates the value of books, and the necessity of a rational method of securing an interest in them. To place before school children a flood of information upon every point touched upon in their recitations is to excite their interest, develop their judgment and expand their minds. The dull routine of school life is made bright by the discovery of new facts, and larger worlds of knowledge.

Books as an aid to study, have a value which few realize. The narrowness of mind, which we discover even in those who have been educated by long and faithful study, is it not due to their lack of acquaintance with books and with men? Even the wealthy have but a tithe of the books they need, or which under better care their minds would crave. Educated to their own trade, profession or business, they have little leisure for a wide acquaintance with literature, and must avail themselves of the services of a trained librarian, who will divine their wants and supply their needs. No library is complete without a librarian of culture and worth, who is able to make it useful to the community. As a promoter of morals, the library has no equal. Fewer bad or trivial books would be read, if more good

ones could be easily obtained. The man who places a fountain of water by the roadside that the thirsty traveler may be refreshed does a kindly act. How much better he who opens the streams of knowledge to a thirsty people.

The Law and Order League.

The existence of anomalies in our legal practice, like the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," argues no lack of law or prosecutors, but the lack of motive for the protection of the weak and helpless.

The success of these Societies, and the amelioration of the brute creation and of helpless infants, the victims of neglect, or the animal instincts of parents or guardians is proof of the necessity for their existence. It is useless to say that law should be strong when it is weak, or prosecutors ought to be faithful to their trusts, when in fact they are not.

The truth remains, for it is a truth, that the enforcement of law is largely dependent upon the public sentiment which demands it.

The formation of these societies, as of that for the reformation of prison abuses and other matters, was caused by the existence of evils which could be so well removed in no other way. Connected with the sale of liquors are abuses which loudly demand correction. We do not now consider whether alcohol is injurious or not. Authorities may, no doubt, be quoted in great numbers upon both sides of this interesting question. Its sale to minors is wrong. Its sale to men already grossly intoxicated is shameful. Its sale upon Sunday is an abuse of the rights of the church-going community. Its sale to men whose families suffer for daily bread is an offense to the social rights of mankind. How shall these evils be corrected? By abolishing the saloons? But the law says that liquor selling is right and licenses it. Men who engage in its sale are within the law and have a right to its protection.

The evils, however, are not protected. Why, then, are they not punished? Chiefly because it is nobody's business, or each man chooses to consider it the business of some one else. The Judge grants a license to anyone who comes with papers properly signed and the requisite fee; the Prosecutor will not act without a good deal of evidence, and both have an abiding sense of the power of votes. Moreover, a Brewer's league is ready, with lawyers and money, to defend their business interests. Yet the evils grow. Wait until prohibition prevails? That may be a long time,—despite the hopes of those who are total abstainers and the confident prophecies of temperance advocates.

Serious evils are seldom destroyed by a single effort. Drastic doses are often attended with serious consequences. It is useless to spend one's time splitting pumpkins with sulphuric acid when simpler ways are easier and more effective. We are not ambitious to the extreme of rashness. In a word, the times are not ripe for a prohibitory millennium, and we shall not look for it. The enforcement of law is another matter. It is practicable. Many drinkers favor it. They know the dangers of rum, and while they will not give it up for themselves, they do not want their children to have it, and they are willing to contribute to any society which will lessen its evil results. This, then, is the purpose of the league: to execute the law, to compel dealers to respect it, and to secure legislation which shall lessen the evils attendant upon the sale of liquor.

To total abstinence people, two truths must be evident. That instant prohibition is impossible, and that the surest way of ending the dog's life is by shortening his tail. To secure prohibition, a majority of the people must believe that alcohol is injurious—a result that can only be attained by the slow and painful process of teaching. Liquor sellers must also see that a continuance of their licenses will depend upon good behavior, the refusal to sell illegally, the keeping of a decent house, free from brawls, Sunday desecration, and evil associations. Within these limits they will be protected, and unworthy rivals driven out of business. Drinkers of good character will only patronize such houses as conform to these requirements, and all each of these classes will find their ends subserved by a generous support of the Law and Order League. It seems to us a practical way to secure temperance reform. The League is just now preparing for active work. Its membership is growing. The officers are well known and highly respected. It should receive the support of all who favor the triumph of good morals and the improvement of social order. Contributions may be sent to Mr. James L. Walsh, Treasurer, or to Messrs. H. H. Biddulph, F. R. Batchelder, J. D. Gallagher, and D. G. Garabrant members of the committee.

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Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.

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TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:25, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 2:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.
Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 2:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:33, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 2:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.
Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:05, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.
Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.
Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.
* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.
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TO NEW YORK.

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 10:47 a.m. 1:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:50, 9:58 p.m.
Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m. 1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55, 10:03 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56 a.m. 1:40, 4:54, 5:31, 6:58, 10:08 p.m.
Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m. 2:25, 5:40, 6:10, 7:55, 10:55 p.m.
Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only.
Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 13 minutes earlier.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m. 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.
Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m. 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:45 p.m.
Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m. 12:53, 4:28, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.
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